

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 7

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, October 4, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

STOP That COUGH before it becomes SERIOUS

C. Henry Burk's Cough Syrup 25c and 50c
Syrup of Cod Liver Oil and Tar 50c
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AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

---ON---
Sat., Oct. 7th

at 1:30 p. m.
AT CHRIS' LIVERY BARN

The undersigned having received instructions from Messrs. Boles and Cameron, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION
One carload of good and useful farm horses, mares and geldings, mostly broken.

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Your Grain is worth Money this year so do not risk loss by

FIRE

We will insure your grain in bins at special rates.

Make Your Application Today

CALL AND SEE US

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

VULCAN ALBERTA

WILL SEE ABOUT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Messrs. D. Sims and F. Baden, of the Berrywater district, left for Edmonton on Monday evening's train, where they will see the minister of education regarding the Berrywater school district.

It appears that the new school district, Red Cross, will absorb a part of the Mayview school-district, and the latter district, to be compensated for this loss, is taking part of the Berrywater district, and the trustees of Berrywater think this is rather an injustice. If this done, it will only leave one resident scholar in Berrywater. And it will also increase the school taxes, which have been \$17.00 on a quarter section.

The grain in the Berrywater district is all cut and the farmers are eagerly waiting the advent of threshing machines. The crops are good.

STORM STOPS THRESHING

The threshing operations in the Vulcan district are at a standstill owing to the snowstorm which arrived on Saturday night and kept at it until Tuesday night. The storm, according to all reports, was more or less general throughout the south of the province, and threshing is held up in all districts.

Wednesday, however, was warm, with a good amount of sunshine, and if these later conditions keep up, threshers are expecting to resume operations the early part of next week.

SHOW AND DANCE FRI.

The Photo Play company are having a picture show and dance on Friday evening of this week, and the programme of films will be well worth seeing. They are 'Framed', a big western drama, featuring Doris Pawn and Sydney Ayres; 'The Circus Girl's Romance', a two-reel Bison feature; a two-reel western comedy; Victoria Ford and the winners of the great Universal beauty contest. The dance will follow the show.

CHURCH FUND STARTED

At the close of last Sunday evening's service a meeting of some of the congregation was held to consider ways and means whereby funds for the proposed Church building could be raised.

Two collection teams, under the captaincy of Mr. H. W. Reeves and Mr. G. M. Whicher, were formed. Lists will be given to each member of the teams and collecting will commence this week. The teams are to report progress at a meeting on Saturday.

Already we hear of one farmer who has promised to donate the wheat from an acre of his farm. This is a generous donation, but it will doubtless only be a starter of other donations equally generous.

Canvassing for funds for the Church commenced to-day, and the collectors, who had over \$500 collected or promised in the early part of the afternoon, expect to make the even \$1000 before the night.

Mr. Norris Hanna is managing the Terwilliger elevator at Lomond.

SNAKE CREEK NEWS

The Womens Institute will entertain the Champion Womens Institute on Thursday October 12th, at the residence of Mrs. Guy Walker. A good attendance of members is earnestly requested.

Mrs. Howe, of Calgary, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Cooper.

Miss. Oma Myers spent a few days with Bessie Adam at the beginning of the week.

Mr. E. Robison has purchased a half section of land on the reserve.

The heavy fall of snow in this and surrounding districts last week-end has stopped the threshing for the time being. Threshers are expecting to commence again the early part of next week.

Mrs. Gus. Johnk entertained Mr. and Mrs. John McRoberts, Mrs. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Houghtellin and Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre on Sunday last.

Mr. Charles Hadley has purchased a Player Piano.

Mr. Jas. Marshall passed through this district last Tuesday in his new Chalmers-Six runabout. He is staying with his brother, Jack Marshall for a few days.

Mrs. Perry Viles has purchased a new piano.

Miss. Eva Leahy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Hill, has returned home.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

The Harvest Thanksgiving Service will be held at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, next, October 8th.

The service will include many vocal numbers, and the hall will be appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mr. Schrag will speak on 'The sacrifice of Thanksgiving'. A hearty invitation to attend is extended to one and all.

SCHOOL REPORT

No. on Roll	Average	P'centage
Senior, 31	24.42	78.79
Inter 32	27.65	84.53
Junior, 41	33.02	80.53

The following shows the position in class of pupils in senior room:-

Grade X
Effie Reid, Ruth Boose, Irene Terry.

Grade IX
Willie McPherson, Uretta Seaman

Grade VIII
Dorothy McQueen and Philip Frost, Ruby Graham, Minnie Lundgreen, Laura Bailey and Mae Garrett, Josephine Mutz, Annie Smart, Annie McCliment, Mary Clappison.

Grade VII
Teddy Mutz and Leo Rutten, Earl Adams and Fordyce Smart.

Grade VI
Clara Bailey, Pauline Branson, Vera Vanskiver and Mildred McPherson, Wilbert Rutten and Adelaide Cook, Wilfred Recor, Russel Carruthers, Glen Jarrett, Bernard McDonald, Charles Eamor, Doris Johnson.

Perfect Attendance:-
Grade VIII. Minnie Lundgreen, Mae Jarrett.
Grade VII. Teddy Mutz, Grade VI. Vera Vanskiver.
Grade V. Elizabeth Flood: Everett Gardner, Bertha Mutz.
Grade IV. Addie Flood, Cora Gardner, Willie Butchart.
Grade III. Bernice Henry, Clyde Clark.
Grade II. Stella Dewie, Reggie Frost.
Grade I. Florence Recor, Gracie McKie, Norma Vanskiver, Robert Knowles, Emil Mutz, Ernest Granlein, Marian Lebow.

New scholars. Ruth Boose, Grade X; Genevieve Hutson, Grade I.

Warden of Nelson shield, Effie Reid.

VULCAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S MEETING

Large Number Turn Out to Meeting—Election of New Officers

The annual meeting of the Vulcan branch of the Red Cross Society was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday last. The early part of the evening was devoted to whist, there being about 50 ladies and gentlemen being present.

The president, Mr. W. A. Howes opened the business portion of the meeting by reading a circular from the Secretary of the Provincial Branch calling attention to the fact that the annual meeting of all local branches must be held on or before the first Friday in October. He then briefly addressed the meeting pointing out that despite loss of members of committee and change of officers through ill-health and removal from the district, the Branch had every reason to be proud of its first year's work, while the excellent cause they represented should ensure even greater success in the coming year.

The financial statement was then presented by the Hon. treasurer, Mr. Trail, who laid stress on the success of the dances as a means of raising money. He said that about \$1100 dollars had been raised and that practically all of it had gone to the Red Cross Society either in the form of donations or in payment for goods, the expenses connected with the Branch being almost nil. The reading of the report of the Superintendent of Supplies, Mrs. Reeves, showed that there had been busy times among the ladies. During the year 1,678

HOMESTEADERS COME IN GREATER NUMBERS

According to figures given out by Dominion Immigration Commissioner Walker, Winnipeg, there were, during the week ending September 16, over three times the number immigrants entered Canada than for the same week last year. The number was 567, and they brought over \$75,000 in cash and over \$23,000 worth of effects. Last year 147 immigrants and \$65,000 cash effects was the record. Two hundred and seventy-five went to Alberta, 166 to Saskatchewan and 98 to Manitoba. Three hundred and sixty are farmers or farm labourers. During the same week 253 homesteads were taken out in the three western provinces, Alberta again leading the other two provinces.

Mr. Mervin Kehr has purchased the garage and repair shop owned by Mr. H. O. Hansen. Mr. Kehr is expecting to add to the premises.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn unloaded another car-load of Ford cars on Tuesday. He has bought a Ford sedan for himself.

garments had been completed and forwarded to headquarters.

When the business of the election of officers was reached, a proposal was made that the retiring officers be elected en bloc, but the retiring officers had other views and thought the honours should be passed round. Nominations were then called for and resulted in the following being chosen to look after the Red Cross affairs in Vulcan during the next year:-

President, Mrs. Nelson; vice-president, Rev. A. R. Schrag; superintendent of supplies, Mrs. Reeves; secretary, Miss. Fair; treasurer, Mr. Trail; committee, Mesdames Dodds, Pettman, Lebow, Schrag, Jones, Lindsay, Elves, Knowles and Whicher, and Messrs. R. L. Elves and D. C. Jones.

Mr. Schrag moved a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, to which Mr. Howes replied. Refreshments were then served by Mesdames Elves, Jones, Reeves, and Howes. A collection made during the evening added \$10.25 to the funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income:-	
48 subscriptions at \$2.	\$ 96.00
27 subscriptions at \$1.	27.00
Sale, flags, 'Trafalgar' day,	20.00
Dance, February.	102.90
Concert, March,	194.90
Dance, April,	62.00
Dance, May,	100.80
Tag sale, July 1st,	112.95
Raffle for horse,	150.00
Whist drives, socials, and other sources,	318.80
	1093.55

Expenditure:-	
Donations to Red X funds,	773.70
Red Cross tags,	15.15
Material for making into garments,	301.02
Postage, express, etc.	3.68
	1093.55

The following is the schedule for the sewing meetings of the Red Cross Society for the months of October and November.

Oct 4,	Mrs. Lebow
" 11, <td>" Dodds</td>	" Dodds
" 18, <td>" Howes</td>	" Howes
" 25, <td>" Reeves</td>	" Reeves
Nov 1, <td>" Robbie</td>	" Robbie
" 8, <td>" McIntosh</td>	" McIntosh
" 15, <td>" Nelson</td>	" Nelson
" 22, <td>" Lindsay</td>	" Lindsay
" 29, <td>" Elves</td>	" Elves

The ladies will be very glad to welcome new-members to these meetings as there are many ways in which assistance can be rendered to the cause. Any particulars regarding the work will be gladly supplied by Mrs. H. W. Reeves, the superintendent of supplies.

We Can Save You \$5

GET YOUR

Hams, Bacon
Boneless Shoulder
4X Brand Lard at

THE 4X MARKET

We Buy in Ton Lots

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

World, Look & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

CHAPTER XV.

There was a long silence between husband and wife when these words had fallen from Lady Ursula's lips. Just for one moment he looked at her as if he meant to deny, to expostulate, to utter the usual lies which came so readily to his lips. But one glance at her noble countenance, grave, dignified, yet sorrowful and even at that supreme crisis almost tender, caused him to change his mind.

He shrugged his shoulders and decided to make light of the matter.

"Well, what of it?" She did not answer at once. The thoughts which chased each other rapidly through her mind were so poignant that she could not readily find expression for them.

"Oh, Paul!" she ejaculated at last, under her breath.

And then she choked back a rising sob and turned away towards the door without another word.

After a moment's consideration he followed her, and when she had gone a few steps along the passage which led to the great hall of the house, she felt his hand passed caressingly through her arm.

"Ursula," he whispered, in that coaxing, sympathetic voice which few people could ever resist, "I want to talk to you. Come in here."

They were passing the open door of the library, and, looking in, Paul saw that it was deserted. Indeed, nobody ever went into the library at Oare Court, except to smoke. It was the sort of house where you find six packs of cards to one book, and the condition of the rows of shining volumes suggested that they had been bought with the furniture.

Lady Ursula obeyed with that air of womanly dignity which made her obedience as majestic as it was gracious. She walked to the fireplace while her husband was shutting the door, and when he came up to her, her lips were moving slightly and her eyes were closed.

"Look here," he said, "I'm at a disadvantage."

She said nothing. Then he spoke with some slight show of irritation. "What has she been telling you about me?"

Lady Ursula looked up at him with a world of sadness and something also of fear in her blue eyes. He felt that he had lost way with her, that there was less of tenderness and more of judgment in her expression than he was accustomed to see there. But that was, after all, inevitable, after the discovery which she had made. He must make a bold fight to get rid of the coldness which he saw behind her calm attitude. He realized vaguely that the affection of this noble woman, which he had not altogether despised, but which, nevertheless, he had been far from appreciating at its true value, had begun to fade before the fierce light which had been so suddenly thrown upon its object.

"All that Lady Creslow told me," answered she, gently, "she said before she knew—anything. I had no idea of the truth till this morning, when she saw you from the window, and you saw her."

"Well, well, then I hope there's no harm done."

Lady Ursula said nothing, and Paul poked the fire vigorously. Then, growing uneasy at her silence, he turned to her with a frown.

"Come," said he, "what did she tell you?"

Lady Ursula clasped her hands and kept her eyes down as she answered in a low voice—

"I can't repeat it. And what would be the use? You know she told me only the truth, and that it was dreadful, terrible for me to hear."

"She said that I was extravagant; that I was kept without money, in the silly idea that such treatment would make me economical. Of course it didn't. Instead, it drove me to use any means that came to hand."

Lady Ursula stretched out her hand to stop him.

"Don't! I know, I know," said she in a hoarse whisper.

"She told you that I forged my father's name."

"Don't, don't!"

"That I did other things that are not usually done except by impetuous people. Well, I admit it. I don't even ask for consideration for the fact that I was young, very young—that I was hardly used. You who see my mother now—when she is growing old, when she has softened a little—can have no idea how harsh she could be when she was younger. I don't attempt to excuse myself; I know I resented being harshly treated, and I showed my resentment in ways that you could not approve. All I say is, that what is past is past, that if I gave trouble to my people ten years ago, I have done the best I could to atone, by blotting myself out of their existence. They sent me away, and I remained away for years. Was I to be an exile for ever? I tell you there is such a thing as love of one's country, longing to see the old places, to be amongst one's own countrymen. I plead guilty to this, that after the lapse of years I broke my promise never to come back. But I came under an assumed name, and I have never made any attempt to see any of my people; on the contrary, I have avoided them. If my

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Proposals for Peace

Germany Must Accept, Not Impose, Terms of Peace

mother says I have made any appeals to her she is lying to you."

"She never said so. She told me about her sons, that was all," said Lady Ursula gently.

"And she cannot forgive. Well, which side do you take? That of the mother who can't forgive, or that of the son, who is made to pay for his youthful folly in a banishment which is meant to last for his life?"

She looked up at him for the first time, and he saw that her eyes were moist.

"Don't you think, Paul, that you ought to have told me everything before I married you?" she asked, avoiding the challenge.

He hesitated. He was touched by the gentleness with which she had listened and with which she answered him. He felt more strongly than he would have believed possible that he would have believed possible that he was anxious for this sweet-natured, noble woman to think the best she could of him. In the old days he had held feminine nobility and dignity very lightly; he had been attracted only by physical gifts, and had frequented such society as was little calculated to enhance his opinion of the sex.

Now for the first time in all his life he was impressed by something which had begun by boring him. In marrying Lady Ursula, he had caught at a good opportunity of regaining a footing in the ranks of good society by a lucky marriage into a family which lived in such a restricted circle that there appeared to be little chance of an awkward meeting with any of his own relations.

He had looked upon Lady Ursula with favor indeed, as the means of supplying him with pocket money without his being forced to work for it in the shady ways which were alone open to a man of his antecedents. But he had never felt anything like love for her until now, when the gentleness with which she listened, the grave sweet patience with which she heard his account of his doings, impressed him as no woman's qualities had ever impressed him before.

It was in a voice which thrilled her with its self-abasement that he said, after a long silence—

"If I had told you I should have lost you."

She hung her head. It looked as if she, the innocent one, were the guilty partner. There was another pause, and then she turned to him quickly, and laying her hands lightly on his breast, looked with earnest, passionate eyes into his face.

"But you're sorry, aren't you, Paul? Oh, I can see you are! You would give the world to have that time over again. And it would be different, ever so different. Oh, I know it, I'm sure of it. If you had not changed, if you had not repented, I should have shrunk from you. I can trust my instincts to have told me if you had been anything but what you are! Oh, Paul, you don't know how happy I am now that I know. For indeed I have had to put up with some trials to my faith in you, haven't I?"

He was bewildered, astonished, at the simplicity which was so ready to see the best side. She went on—

"You can forgive poor Tom now, can't you, for thinking what he did? Of course he had heard stories about you when you were very young, from people who didn't understand."

Paul breathed more freely. Things were going well for him indeed, since she was willing to believe that there was nothing against him but his very early past. As things were turning out, the meeting with his mother had been a piece of luck, instead of a misfortune.

He hastened to follow up his advantage.

"And now, dear," he said, as he held his wife's arm, and looked down into her face, "I do hope you'll persuade that fool of a brother of yours to leave me in peace. Tell him what you know, or as much as you think right to tell him, and make him understand that he must do one of two things: leave me alone, and recognize that the fact of my having been a little wild years ago doesn't put me outside the pale of society, or else denounce me to my face and take the consequences."

Lady Ursula was drying her eyes, for she had ended by shedding a few tears.

"I will do my best," she said. "If only you had been more open with us about the past; if you had told us your real name instead of passing under another one, you wouldn't have been so much worried by the boy."

"Well, persuade him, if you can, that I've turned over a new leaf, and that I'm doing my best to make his sister a happy wife," said Paul, with a note of new tenderness in his voice which echoed in the sympathetic heart of Lady Ursula.

"I will, I will," said she. (To Be Continued.)

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as far as the fence, and you can let go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

Wife: I suppose you enjoy these flippant things you see in the newspapers about women's styles of dress.

Husb: No, I don't. I don't enjoy anything that brings up the subject.

Italy's Use of Noiseless Howitzer.

Austrian correspondents of Berlin papers dwell at length on a new noiseless howitzer which they allege the Italians used in hammering the Austrians before Gorizia. It was impossible to detect the position of the guns, and their shells wrought terrible havoc.

There will be peace in three months," he said. His size impressed us. Here was one who spoke with authority.

"How do you know?" the five whispered, and this was the answer.

"I know for a fact, because at the works where my daughter is they were all making khaki up till a month ago, and now they are making Bunting."

Not long ago on a testing ground in France, the new shell was tried. It was placed on a heavy steel barrel, buried in the earth. After a massive steel cover had been placed on the barrel the shell was discharged by electricity. The fragments that were found in the barrel were counted. They numbered 2,000.

Early in the war the Germans, seeking high fragmentation, are believed to have tried glass shells. Powdered glass was found after explosion of German shells on both the French and British lines. The Germans, however, discovered that glass was so brittle that it was minutely powdered by the high explosives and rendered harmless as a missile.

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly \$34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

An Effective Shell

French Put Into Service the Greatest Weapon of the War

A new shell just put in service is expected to give the French, already the champion artillerymen of the world, a leadership that will probably not be overtaken in this war. Whether the new explosives are being used in the Somme offensive is not known.

"Fragmentation" is the big word in France today in artillery circles. With the greatest and most effective gun in the world they sought also a shell that would be as far above other shells as their artillery was above the average. To get a shell of high fragmentation was their object; a shell that would stand firing but that would break in the greatest possible number of pieces when it exploded at the end of its flight.

"If you can get a piece of shell as big as the point of a pin head into the liver of an enemy soldier you've put him out," said a great French artilleryman.

To get such a shell has involved an intricate study of hardening, ductility and all the other aspects of the treatment of metal.

Not long ago on a testing ground in France, the new shell was tried. It was placed on a heavy steel barrel, buried in the earth. After a massive steel cover had been placed on the barrel the shell was discharged by electricity. The fragments that were found in the barrel were counted. They numbered 2,000.

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Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender.

The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvagers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about \$800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass plial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precursor in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

Lives Up to His Name

"For the first year of his married life, Rounder came to dinner in evening clothes."

"What does he do now?"

"Now he comes to breakfast in them."—Boston Transcript.

It is now established beyond all quibbling that in August, 1914, the German Emperor sent an urgent message to the Mikado offering Japan a German alliance on her own terms if she would break faith with Great Britain.

Germany Cannot Yet Divide the Earth

Maximilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maximilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:

"What pressure could force a quick conclusion of peace?"

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostok. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength."

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power."

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America, England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries."

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen."

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukovina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?"

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy."

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiépval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until too late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

What Soldiering Means

Soldiering for those not accustomed to it, contrary apparently to some expectations, does not greatly resemble a Sunday school picnic, whether the soldiers are Canadians or Americans. In time these soldiers will come to laugh at experiences which are not new to them a laughing matter. Their experiences in the end may not be very dissimilar to that of the Eton boy whom the master one cold morning found sniffing because of the cold, and merely said to him in passing: "This is no girls' school. The boy stopped his sniffing and braced up. Years afterward, as an officer in the British army in India, the order came to him to lead his troops in what seemed a desperate charge. He lifted his head and remarked to his brother officers: "Well, as my old master at Eton said, 'This is no girls' school,' gave the order to charge, won a victory, but lost his life in the charge."—New York Post.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map."—London Daily News.

One day little Bert said something about his knuckles and his 4-year-old sister asked him what knuckles were.

"Why," replied the youngster, "they are little elbows on my fingers."



In scrubbing floors Old Dutch

makes the brush
go a lot easier



Good Farm Machinery

Arguments Show Direct Benefits
From Use of Improved
Machines

The following ten arguments show the effects resulting from the use of improved farm machinery:

1. The reduction of human labor by increasing the number of horses, one man being able to do more with a large machine using more horses than was possible years ago when smaller machinery was used and hand labor resorted to.
2. Reducing cost of production. By reducing the labor and permitting the handling of larger areas and more products in the same time resulted in the lower cost per unit production.
3. Increases the acre effectiveness of man.
4. Decreases number of farm laborers. This factor is very important in that labor is becoming more scarce every year, is higher priced, and the problem of caring for these laborers is also an important consideration to the average farmer's wife.
5. Decreases the producing element.
6. Increases total crop production by increasing the acreage per farmer.
7. Decreases acre production. We find that the greatest decrease in production is in the states where machinery is used mostly. This factor is not very important as it seems to hold true mostly in the states where diversified farming is not carried on, but the single crop system is followed, as for instance, in the wheat sections of the Northwest.
8. Delays divisions into small farms until decrease in crop production brings gross income down to cost production. We will then have greater intensity. The principle of supplying demand will regulate this. The principle of what the traffic will bear cannot be carried on in the agricultural productions.
9. Dispenses with hard labor.
10. The certainty of getting work done by concentrating the operations during the period when the most favorable conditions prevail. This last factor is by no means the least important. It is always to the advantage of a farmer to do as much of his work as possible when the conditions are just right.

She (during the spat): You should have married some stupid, credulous girl.
He: Well, my dear, I did the best I could.

Just for Fun

"My boy has failed at everything he has tried so far."
"Has he tackled literature yet?"
"No. He's not such a complete failure as that."—Detroit Free Press.



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and brain.

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this kind of energy. It is
made of the entire nutri-
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sources of food strength.

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the vital mineral elements of
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in these days of investigation
of real food values.

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digest, wonderfully nourish-
ing and delicious.

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A Channel Tunnel

How it Would Have Helped to Win
the War

The great French railway company which carries the English traffic from Calais and Boulogne to Paris, and which has been in the past one of the most prosperous in the world, has just issued its annual report, and after considering the probable conditions at the end of the war, they say: "With England our business of every kind will be without any doubt immensely increased. There is every reason to hope for the prompt construction of the channel tunnel. The war in progress has shown unmistakably the absolute need of it from every point of view."

The view taken by the directors of this French railway seems to express the views of the vast bulk of the people of this country at the present time. You hear on every hand the remark: "If only we had the channel tunnel, how it would have helped us!" A few of the ways in which the tunnel would have aided us in the war may be usefully stated.

The expeditionary army at the outbreak of war would have been transferred to France and Belgium more safely and rapidly than was possible by sea. The trains of troops and guns would have run direct from Aldershot to the strategic position in Flanders. Supposing the army had by this means arrived at Mons only a week before it did, and had that week to consolidate and entrench its position before the German attack, what might not have been the effect on the battle which followed?

Then, later, when we undertook the defence of the Ypres line, which has gradually been so lengthened, we should have had the advantage of a direct railway bringing up reinforcements and munitions right to the positions where they were needed in the battles which have taken place. The Germans have taught us how strategic railways in the rear, which enable large forces to be rapidly assembled at any point, increase the strength of their armies both for attack and defence.

We are said to have over a million men in France who have had to be transported by sea, and all the food they consume, the stores and shells they need, have to be packed for this channel passage as if for a voyage to New York or Australia, whereas if the tunnel were in use they would be put direct into trucks at the factories and taken right to the base in France where they are needed. It is said we have 40,000 men engaged in France on this job of unshipping and transporting stores for the army. With a direct railway the greater part of these men would be released for other work, and if you add those engaged in England in unloading from the trains and putting the goods on steamers at our ports, it must be within the mark to say that 40,000 men, or an army corps, are now withdrawn from the fighting line owing to the absence of the tunnel. The cost of an army corps is not less than \$40,000,000 a year—so that in two years, on this item of transport of stores alone, \$80,000,000 would be saved, which is the total estimated cost of the tunnel. As France agrees to bear one-half of the cost of the tunnel, our whole share would represent the cost of one army corps for a year.

The money saving, however, is but a small part of the boon the tunnel would confer. The wounded would be transported with greater comfort and speed. The sufferings of the wounded after the great battle of Ypres, when in the winter days they were crowded on the steamers for the passages, would have run direct from the bases at the front right to the different towns where they were to be received and nursed. The lives and sufferings which would have been saved by this represent more than money.

The large amount of shipping now used in transporting men and stores to France would have been free for other work. Freight in consequence would not have been so excessive and food and other necessities of life would have been cheaper, if the tunnel had been made.

The strain on the Admiralty of protecting the sea passage to France against attack would not have arisen, for the two countries would have been united by a road which is inaccessible to any possible form of attack by sea or by air.

Our people themselves would have been brought nearer to our great ally and friend. We should have had more knowledge of France's greatness and courage, and we should have appreciated better how much the future of the two great western powers is interwoven, and how they must stand by one another in the future, both on the battlefield and in the field of commerce, if they are to free themselves from the German menace.

The fear that the tunnel would be a military danger to this country is now almost dead. The old idea that France might by surprise seize on the Dover end of the tunnel and invade us could not now be put forward seriously. The submarine menace to our communications with France, the landing of Bleriot in his aeroplane at Dover, and the increasing dependence of this country on foreign food have complete altered our position as an island power.

There seems to be one risk and one only in connection with the tunnel which we should run. If an enemy were to get near Calais and the mouth of the tunnel it might be necessary as a military precaution to flood a section of the tunnel. There would be the cost of pumping out the water at the end of the war, and that would be the only risk. The chance, however, of an enemy getting Calais does not seem a likely one, for in this, the greatest of wars, the Germans have not yet succeeded in getting to Calais, so we should have had the uninterrupted use of the tunnel down to this time.—Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., in London Graphic.

We admit that we are superstitious, but not to the extent of preferring twelve dollars to thirteen.

Looking Into the Sky

Physical Comfort Combined With
the Enjoyment of the Beautiful
and Mysterious

It is pleasant to lie on the earth and look at the sky. The dreams you have had on the bank of the creek where you caught no fish and where you watched the sleepy clouds in the blue through the leaves that hung close above you are pleasant even as memories. Sometimes the leaves danced and you could hear the fairies whispering among them; sometimes the leaves were still and you knew that a fairy was peeping at you from behind each one. You believed in fairies then—at least you believed in them a little—but you were beginning to dream of things beyond, things more real and more mysterious, and it was when you looked into the sky through the leaves that you best understood your dreams. Even more pleasant perhaps are the memories of the hours when you lay on the hill among the daisies and looked straight into the sky. There were no dreams then—at least no tangible ones. You were just a part of it all—the endless blue and the sunshine and the far travelling clouds, and the memories make you—or at least a little of you—still a part of them.

And so it is pleasant even now to lie on the earth and look at the sky. It is a primitive sort of pleasure, but in it the sense of perfect physical comfort is combined with the enjoyment of the beautiful and the mysterious, and we can ask no more of enjoyment than that.—The Indianapolis News.

In Tropical Countries

Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

"God Would Protect"

Retort of Man Who Has Never Read
of the War

A Plymouth Brother, who appeared at the Essex appeal tribunal, made the extraordinary statement that he had not read anything about the war. "Do you mean to say that your country's affairs do not interest you?" asked Mr. C. Hope, K.C. "Not its warfare," was the reply. "Do you know what is happening in England?" "Only by hearsay." "Do you know England is in danger of invasion?" "I have heard so." "Do you believe it?" "I don't attach much importance to rumors." "What would be England's position if everybody accepted your view?" "God would protect." "He was ordered to do work of national importance."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Keeping Newspapers.

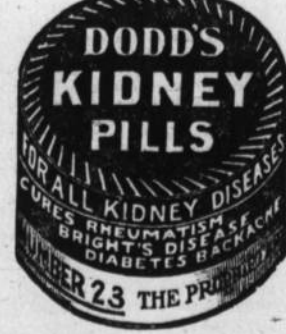
When the daily newspapers are neither destroyed nor used at once for household purposes, but are laid aside for future packing, or some charitable organization, it pays to make each lot of them into a flat, square bundle, and tie the packages with a string stout enough to lift it by. Such packages can be stored in less space than loose papers require, can be shifted and handled, when housecleaning time comes, and the papers are always clean and ready for any need, or for sale.

Costiveness and its Cure. — When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

A Farmer's Party

A "Farmer Party" was recently held in Chicago, the invitations reading: "Please come like farmers and wear farmer's clothes." The hostess, who hadn't been near a farm for 20 years, thought that the guests would ride to the party in ox-carts and wear overalls or other working clothes. To her great surprise they came in automobiles and wore regulation full-dress clothes. All of which goes to show that it is a great compliment to be called a farmer nowadays.

Arrangements have been made for placing a life-sized photograph of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, in the Grimsby Hospital, in which he died, and for affixing on one of the walls a brass memorial plate.



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Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
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"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published, for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martins le Grand Magazine.

In An Enemy Trench

With the Germans

What life in an enemy trench is like may be gleaned from the personal description of a Tommy's brief taste of captivity in one: "There were eight or nine other Englishmen, all wounded, lying there; an I was in front; right in the mouth of the dug-out, where I could see the trench, where a lot of Boches were sitting, smoking cigarettes an' talking in their own lingo. By an' bye a German officer comes along. I knew he was coming, by the way those chaps all jumped an' dropped their smoking an' talking. They came to attention pretty smart; I'll say that for 'em. The officer spoke to the sergeant and we were all dragged out of the dug-out and taken down the trench to another one; down two passages and a lot of steps; must ha' bin five an' twenty feet down, I would say. It seemed the officer was put out at us bein' left where we could see anything. Well, there was no fear of us seein' much where they put us then.

That was in the afternoon, as it might be this afternoon. And all that night, and all the next day, and the day after that we lay there; and all that passed our lips was some mighty dirty water in a jar that was given us by a tall Boche that was on sentry in the passage, the first morning.

One feller said it was the Boches blowin' of us up. But I saw we'd got no sentry, an' somehow I reckoned it must be our boys back again in Contalmaison. I'd've bin out of it quick if it hadn't bin for my knees. There was a young lance-corporal next me, wounded in the shoulder; very sick an' queer he was. I asked him to get along the passage a bit, an' give a shout to tell we was English there. He got out all right; a plucky lad, because two more bombs burst after he started. An' nex' thing we knew there was a young English officer down among us, an' half a dozen of our boys after him. My God, sir, we was glad to see his face! I tried to come to attention an' salute him. Lord, I'd've saluted his boots or his cap, if I'd seen 'em empty on the ground! It makes you think when you've seen Boche officers. Then when you see one of ours you know what an officer is, an' what a gentleman is.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms; and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Yes," said the man whose room is on the fifth floor of the Royal Alexandra, "I'd buy a Ford if I had a room on the ground floor; but it's such a bother bringing it up and down in the elevator, don't you know."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

More Women in German Universities
One of the results of the present world war is the astonishing increase of woman students in all German universities. Even the University of Muenster, which formerly did not encourage the feminists, now has 271 women among its students. Some of them are widows of soldiers.

Before the war the women only in rare cases studied anything but medicine, languages, philosophy, literature and art, but now they are taking up all kinds of scientific professions, even engineering, architecture and theology. The greatest attraction for them is law, however. In a few years Germany will have more women attorneys than any other country in the world.

Canada's Example.

The Dominion, even less military than ourselves, and without the pretentious permanent efficiency claimed by Washington bureaucrats, adopted a business-like method of transporting its volunteers across the continent of an equal distance. The Ottawa Government simply included in the contract for troop movement everything that went with it. The railroad companies not only were required to furnish proper cars on which the men could sleep in comfort, instead of the three-to-two-seats-in-day-coaches methods on this side, but by the contract were bound to furnish the travelling troops with three hot meals a day. And the men got them. Why could not this have been done in this country? A great deal was heard of the mobilization of the railroads to help the War Department. If the job had been left to the railroads, as in Canada, it might have been accomplished with more credit to the Government and more comfort to the soldiers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, refreshing medicine. Sold in three sizes: 50c, 1.00, 2.00. No. 1, 2, 3. 10c per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., 1000 1/2 St., (Fourth Ward), Baltimore, Md.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. 50c. No. 2. 1.00. No. 3. 2.00. **THERAPION** Hospitals with 1000 beds. Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor, piles, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poisons, etc. Write for FREE BOOK to Dr. L. E. CLEGG, 1000 1/2 St., Baltimore, Md. **THERAPION** SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON WRITING PAPER AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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Are still doing duty in the shape of

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When Buying Matches
Specify "Eddy's."

Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted for Russian Aeroplanes

A new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Murometz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own. As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airmen even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometz can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

They Were the Same Teeth.

Amongst some recruits waiting to be passed by the doctor for a certain battalion was a miner from a local colliery, a fine strapping youth. After a good many had been examined it came to Dai's turn, and everyone present thought him a likely recruit. The doctor, after looking at Dai's teeth, remarked sadly: "I'm sorry, my lad, I cannot pass you; your teeth are too bad." "Well, if this isn't a licker," replied Dai. "You passed the same teeth yesterday with Will Jones, and we both borrowed them."—Western Mail, Cardiff.

A Bit of Humor

An American officer was fined \$50 in Berlin because his automobile scared a German officer's horse. It must be great to be a German army officer.

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The Cost Of The Church.

Since the project of a Church was brought forward it has often been asked what the probable cost would be, and various estimates ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,000 have been circulated. The approximate cost of it, however is to be \$4,000. In the opinion of many this figure will represent a sum sufficient for the purpose, and not overmuch, in these days of expensive material.

The real test of the cost, however, must be first arrived by an estimate of the persons in the neighbourhood whom the Church will serve. If we do this we will see how easily the cost can be sustained in this district. On a reckoning that there are four hundred persons in the district we arrive at an average donation of \$10 per person. Of course, some persons, for reasons religious and otherwise, will not support it in any way, but they are very few. Again, there are the others who will donate a much larger amount than our average. These would more than offset any refusals.

Seen in this light, the financing of the Church building ought to be comparatively easy. It is to be hoped that the donations will be of the smaller amounts and from many rather than that a few should give largely. It is a community proposal and as such it should be taken up wholeheartedly by the community.

The Red Cross Work.

Of all the work that is being wrought for the benefit and relief of those of our men at war, it is safe to say that here in Vulcan none has been carried on with greater vigour and enthusiasm than that in connection with the Red Cross Society. The work has been well and ably done, and much has been accomplished in the way of raising funds and supplies.

The credit for this is almost solely due to the ladies of the town and district who have taken part in the work, and that is why everyone will be glad to see that the majority of the new officers for the coming year's work are ladies. The general work of the Society is much more fitted to their capabilities, for they see to all the sewing, organize and cater for the dances, and labour in many other ways that are not within the province of the men, and therefore it is only fitting that the offices of the local branch should be in the hands of those who have done the most to bring our local organization to its state of efficiency.

Greek Reasons For War.

The seemingly interminable time which Greece is taking before entering the war is more or less a mark for satire with many, but there are factors of political importance which she is allowing to control her destiny of the near future, factors which have influenced practically all of the belligerents who have entered the war from time to time since it started.

The consideration which Greece has taken up from the first has been which side would emerge victorious from the war. At the outset the king and his ministers were of the opinion that the Central Powers would win, and, on promises that all would be made right in the end, that was why Bulgaria was allowed to seize much of Greek Macedonia.

But since the entry of Rouman-

a the Greeks have been forced to change their opinion. Rouman-ia waited long enough before taking up her side, and she did it after arriving at the conclusion the Allies would win the war. What other course, then, remains but for Greece to follow in her footsteps if she is to retrieve much of her lost prestige in the Balkans? After much waiting the hour of action for Greece seems to have struck and she cannot delay much longer.

Notes

The British Government have requisitioned all the sole and upper leather in the country for military purposes. Doubtless with the idea of handing the Germans the best tanning they ever had.

President Wilson is said to have written all his diplomatic notes with one fountain pen. Colonel Roosevelt is said to be asking for the one with which he wrote his notes to Germany.

Marriages in London, England, have greatly increased. They are due to the prosperity among the war workers, and not, as might be inferred, to the restrictions limiting the lighting of the city.

A Calgary merchant has been fined for misrepresenting his goods in his advertisements. If this spirit of insistence on commercial honesty spreads, it will soon be possible to impose a like penalty on customers who walk into a store, price the goods, and then say how much cheaper they can be bought from the mail order house.

The people of the Argentine have recently celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Argentine independence. Owing to the recent successes of the Allies it was thought to be hardly necessary to gain the consent of the Kaiser to the celebration.

A German commerce submarine has just been built and will be ready to sail for New York in about a month's time. It is said to be slightly larger than the Deutschland, and it will be called the 'Kaiser'. When it does set sail it will be no more at sea than its Imperial namesake.

Chicken shooting opened last Monday, but there was a limit set on the amount of Hungarian pheasants which may be bagged. This discrimination in favour of a bird bearing an enemy name is arousing much criticism and internment or periodical reporting is suggested.

The following advertisement appeared under the 'Situations Wanted': "A first class lady's tailor is open for engagement". Now for really good results this should have appeared in the matrimonial column.

"General Strike fails to materialize in New York" says a headline in Friday's papers. This information will no doubt receive sympathetic notice from General Hindenburg who has also failed to materialize on the west front.

Although the Vulcan orchestra has been engaged to play at the Ladies Aid supper on October 9th, we are given to understand that the menu does not include soup.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of Charles Rodin, late of the Village of Vulcan, farmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Charles Rodin who died on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1916, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator of his Estate by the 7th day of November 1916, a full statement duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1916
THE TRUST AND GUARANTEE CO., LTD., Administrator.
220 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. H. A. Howard, Mgr.
Approved by J. A. J.

MAT SALE

COMMENCING

Sat. Oct. 7

2 - PRICES - 2

30 x 60 Spec. 1.65 36x72 Spec. 2 for .95

Don't wait until these are all gone. Come early and get the choice.

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN, ALBERTA

CPR WIN GOLD MEDAL

Westerners will learn with interest that a gold medal was awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the excellence of its exhibit at the Quebec Exhibition a few weeks ago. The gold medal was for the collective grain display, which was gathered in Western Canada, and was representative of the various grain crops of the Western provinces. The daily attendance at the Quebec Exhibition ran as high as 75,000, and a very great interest in the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada was shown by the visitors.



The mild but sure laxative
with the pleasant taste
**If you are bilious
or constipated**
Rexall Orderlies
Keep your System
as clean as a stone
jug rinsed with
cold spring water
15c. and 25c. boxes at the
Rexall Drug Stores Only.

D. C. Jones, Vulcan.
Druggist.

To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. JENNISON, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.
R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures: \$125. 10 ft show case, \$45. 5 ft. show case, \$160. Toledo Computing scale, \$23. platform scale, \$65. Pitner gas lights and tank, \$80. McCaskey register, \$60. cash register and \$125 safe. All to be sold at a big reduction and on installments if desired. Apply to Hans Rue, Champion.

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
L. F. Dawson, N. G.
W. F. Bradin, Sec'y.

ROYAL CAFE

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Clarence Davis

Auctioneer
Live Stock and Farm
Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta
See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or
Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

PHONE M6418

Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, \$1
Double Room, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Queen's Hotel

B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Proprietor
8th Ave. and 2nd St. East
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Weekly and Monthly Rates
All Outside Rooms

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN ALBERTA

AUCTIONEER

H. E. ELVES
Provincial Licence
P. O. Box No. 51 Vulcan
AND LOMOND

Miss Rinehart

Obstetrical Nurse
PHONE: CHAMPION R602

PETER GILLESPIE

Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning
VULCAN, ALBERTA

C. H. Wheeler

Painter and Paperhanger
Apply to International Ware-
house, Vulcan, Alberta

Before You Buy Your

Machinery and TWINE

Call around and in-
spect our stock.
"Foston" and "Win-
ner" fanning mills
and John Deere and
Tudhope - Anderson

These bear
Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Special Notice

TO
Borrowers

All Farmers and others in this district who have secured loans from us in previous years and who require their mortgages renewed for a further term or an increase on their present mortgage will kindly make these arrangements direct with us in future. We refer especially to the Northern Trust Co., Netherlands Transatlantic Mortgage Co., Great West Life and Toronto General Trust Coy's mortgages. We will also arrange for the discharging of present mortgages where necessary. We have plenty of money available to make new loans at 8 p. c. interest.

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE

See us for Bargains in Real Estate---Fire Insurance

Arthur Mitchell & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Our "Heaters" will save you money—handsome too



Buy one of our new heating stoves. It will ornament your home; it will save you fuel; it will save you work.

We have so many that we haven't space to describe them all. We invite you to come and see them and the many new attachments. How about a new range. Don't forget the High Oven.

Prices ranging from 9.00 to 18.00
Globe Heaters 7.50

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta

Bedroom Furniture

Just arrived a fresh supply of Bedroom Furniture consisting of

Beds from	4.25 to 18.00
Mattresses from	5.50 to 20.00
Springs from	3.50 to 8.50
Dressers from	11.00 to 18.00
Rugs from	13.00 to 25.00
Toilet Sets from	2.75 to 4.75

IRVINGS, Ltd.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SCREENINGS

What to do with the screenings that go to make a part of the grain as it comes from the threshing machine is discussed by the 'Farmers Advocate'. It says:-

"Recently we saw a threshing outfit at work, the wheat was delivered at the elevator from the machine and was being docked from five to ten per cent. for shrunken wheat, weed seed and thrash. This elevator had no cleaner and it would be necessary to ship the screenings contained in this wheat to the mill or terminal elevator and freight paid on same. From the time the screenings leave the machine with the wheat they are a burden that the wheat must carry, and it should be apparent that, if possible, the threshing machine should be the point of separation but this is the matter for our readers to discuss. What we would suggest is this. From a general knowledge of the attitude of many farmers we are satisfied that they are not ready to pay for the separation of wheat and screenings at this point. While they are willing to pay five or ten cents a bushel for the screenings that are threshed into the wagon box or bin with the wheat, they are not ready to pay for threshing the screenings dumped on the ground. The result is that the thresher takes the easier and more profitable course and lets the screenings go with the wheat. Not until farmers recognise that screenings are a cost against the wheat from the time of threshing until they reach the terminal elevator, and not until they are ready to pay a fair price for the separation of these seeds at the threshing machine, are we likely to have a reduction in the screening trade, that has caused so much discussion in the past few years. But just as soon as they are ready to make a fair payment for these services, just so soon will threshing operators begin to take an interest in separating these seeds and threshing machine manufacturers in perfecting a machine that will better separate weed seed and other thresh from the wheat.

Mrs. Gordon Cooper
of Calgary
MILLINER

Will be at the Imperial Hotel on Friday, October 6th, and Saturday, October 7th, from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Ladies and Childrens Hats
FOR
Fall and Winter

Prepared to Go Anywhere

HARVESTING AND THRESHING SCENES

There is nothing the farmer would sooner have than a photographic record of his year's work. We have made arrangements for a car and if you want us to take a photo call or ring us up, Phone 51, and we will be at your place as soon as gasoline can get us there. Johnny on the spot. See? BEWARE—of itinerants posing as photographers. We have been here two years, and we deliver the goods.

The Vulcan Studio
W. J. MORTON, Prop.

FOR SALE—A number of full blood pedigree, male and female Hampshire pigs for sale cheap. Apply to John A. Smith, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1/4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

H.M. McCallum

Auctioneer and Commission Agent
Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty
Vulcan, Alberta

GRAIN

Farmers who desire the Best Returns, Prompt Settlements and Careful Attention to their Grain Shipments should consign their cars to **James Richardson & Sons**, the oldest, largest and strongest Commission House in Canada.

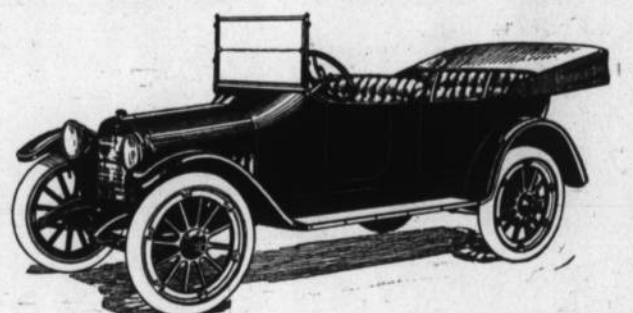
Prices by Wire and Phone Each Day
SEE

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

The 1917 McLaughlin-Buick Cars

The Old Reliable Company

Built to Stand Rough Driving on Country Roads



D. 60--30-35 H. P.

Electric Lights and Starter. Six Cylinders. 23 miles to a gallon of gasoline on good roads.

Price \$1,210, Freight Prepaid

D 45--45 H. P.

Six Cylinders. Delco Starting and Lighting System. Wt. 2800 lbs. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Price 1,535, complete, Freight Paid

D 35--30-35 H. P.

4 Cylinders. Electric Lights and Starter. Fully Equipped. Best value in Canada. Price - \$995

Free Service Coupons given away with each car.

The coupons can be used at Carmangay, Champion, Vulcan, Lomond Travers, Lethbridge or Calgary.

PHONE CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION AT MY EXPENSE

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Agent, Champion, Alta.

Cars in Stock at Champion, Alberta.



Seamanship in Naval Warfare

Absolute Excellence of Seamanship Is a Fundamental Requisite

"It has sometimes been said," writes a retired admiral, "that while the battles of olden days were won by sheer superiority of seamanship, the actions of today are fought out and decided by artilleryists."

"But we have seen at Jutland that the effectiveness of the ship's artillery depends on the skill of the handling of the ship; and even outside the limits of fire tactics, in the larger sphere of strategic disposition of the fleet in action, absolute excellence of seamanship is a fundamental requisite. Particularly, is this the case when the strength of the naval force is not concentrated under the immediate control of the Admiral."

"The necessity of forcing the Germans to fight compelled Jellicoe to separate his fastest heavy ships from the main fleet; and these ships, under Beatty and Evan Thomas, were engaged with the enemy's total forces for two hours before Jellicoe could come up himself and take part in the action."

"Seamanship enters here in the ability of the navigating officers to estimate as accurately as possible the position and course of the vessel at any moment, so as to keep the Admiral in touch with all their movements. This is more than ever necessary in fog or in the dark—in all cases, indeed, where the ships are out of visual touch, either touch direct or touch through 'repeating ships.'"

"Commander Charles M. Forbes, my Flag Commander, and Commander Roger M. Bellairs, of my staff, plotted the movements of the two fleets with rapidity and accuracy as reports were received. To the Master of the Fleet, Capt. Oliver E. Leggett, I am indebted for the accuracy with which he kept the reckoning throughout the operations."

"The parts played by these officers may be explained as follows: The approximate position of a ship at any time of the day or night is known to a captain by 'reckoning.'"

"That is to say, he has taken his bearings from the sun at midday so as to establish accurately his position at that time, and has subsequently noted carefully his speed and all its variations, his direction, and all changes of direction. These plotted out accurately on a chart give him approximately his position at any subsequent time."

"Now this performance is particularly necessary when two sections of a fleet are making a junction in the open sea, and it is clear that the calculations of each party may fail to coincide with those of the other. Thus the influence of tides and currents may have carried one or both somewhat off the line in which they thought they were travelling, and an error of even one point of the compass when plotted out on a straight course might put a ship eight miles out of its course in two hours' steaming."

Saw an "Omen" of Victory

An officer with an eye for the mysterious noted two strange incidents in the "great push," says the London Globe. Just before the offensive four dogs came out of the German lines. The Germans whistled and shouted, but the deserters held steadily on. Our men hailed it as an omen.

The other incident was still more curious. In this war scoured zone there is a road called Crucifixion avenue. When our men reached this road they found every tree destroyed by the bombardment—the road had been flanked by trees on both sides. But the large crucifix still stood there, and when it was examined closely it was impossible to find a single trace of shrapnel fire.

Teacher: Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny: Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn Citizen.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For \$5.00 we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

Skin Muddy?
Dull eyes, blotches and other skin blemishes result from a disordered digestion. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels and bile with
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Worth a Guinea a Box
Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

W. N. U. 1121

War in a Menagerie

Wild Animals as Well as Germans to Contend With in Africa

No one who has travelled in Equatorial Africa will be surprised to read that General Smuts is continually inconvenienced by wild animals, for that region is one vast natural preserve of big game. General Smuts seems so far to have been harassed by lions and giraffes, and it is satisfactory that there has been no reference to wild elephants, which might have been expected by those who know their destructive habits to give more trouble than either. The lions managed on one occasion to besiege him in his motor car, with developments reminiscent of Colonel Patterson's encounters with the man-eaters of Tsavo.

The giraffes, less formidable at close quarters, have been giving trouble by pulling down the telegraph wires and thereby interrupting communications. These beautiful creatures, which habitually feed on the leaves of the acacia, stripping it of its leaves as high as their long necks and prehensile tongues can reach, rarely resist such attractions, and, as many of the telegraph posts in the Protectorate sprout with leaves each spring, their temptation is easily enjoyed. The giraffe has long enjoyed special protection in British territory. It is altogether taboo to the sportsman in several provinces of British East Africa, notably around Fort Hall and Mount Kenia, and even elsewhere a special license to kill a bull costs 150 rupees (\$50).

Wild elephants, on the other hand, which are also rigorously protected—a license to shoot a brace costs \$150—are even more hardened sinners in this matter of destroying telegraph wires, and cannot, unfortunately, be scared as easily as giraffes. They are not, indeed, content with merely pulling down the wires, but in their rage they uproot the posts; and I well remember, when riding through the Uganda forest, giving a wide berth to a large herd that had for many miles wrenched every post out of the earth and thrown it in the road, the wires being rolled in an inextricable tangle, and flung in the bush. This little frolic interrupted all communications between Hoima and neighboring stations, to the mystification of the officials, until investigation on the spot revealed the culprits decamping after having run amok.

It is to be hoped that the elephants may not follow the example of the giraffes in the war area, as the temptation of ivory might prove too strong for a mild policy of driving them off. There has been of late years more than enough ivory-poaching in that region without such further toll under the thin guise of Kriegesnot; and if such military reprisals are countenanced by the authorities, the effect on the native mind will be so demoralizing that it may be years before our game wardens are able to undo the mischief and re-establish that salutary respect for the game laws by which alone these large and interesting creatures have been saved from extermination. It was because of the sad lesson of South Africa, where the veld, which in the days of Cornwallis and Gordon Cumming swarmed with all manner of game, now stretches lifeless over thousands of acres, that this equatorial region has been made a veritable menagerie, a museum of living types that must otherwise have been relegated to South Kensington and similar collections.—London Times.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT—and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54. MOISE DEROSCE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Dynamiting Mosquitoes

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N.J., for the wiping out of mosquito-breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddon avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained, would fill again with the first rain.

Someone suggested dynamiting the holes, and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet in depth in the centre of each pool, then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood.—Philadelphia North American News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Returning Prosperity

That there are some satisfactory indications of returning prosperity in the West is apparent from a study of the building permits for the month of April now published. Manitoba showed an increase of 60 per cent., Saskatchewan of 100 per cent., British Columbia of over 40 per cent., while Alberta showed a slight loss—the only one in the West. In the East, however, the returns were not so satisfactory, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec reporting losses, while New Brunswick showed a gain. On the whole, the West seems to have begun the process of recovery first and it is confidently anticipated that the improvement will prove permanent.—Ottawa Citizen.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Defrauding the Farmers

Farmers Victimized Through Dealing With Fakirs

During the last outbreak of foot and mouth disease a man trading on the name of a fake cattleman's association persuaded farmers that for a consideration he could keep the state and other authorities from killing their cattle. He fought the law for more than a year, but recently a judge and jury found him guilty of false pretenses.

During the trial it was disclosed that he had collected more than \$9,000 from his victims, and the report was that sums not counted would carry the total to \$20,000.

In the same region an ancient veterinarian with an "infallible" cure examined cattle with an old fur glove, rubbing it over their tongues and nostrils and gathering germs which he distributed wholesale. The amount of mischief he did was incalculable. At the same time he collected tribute for his stupendous ignorance.

These two fakirs for a time baffled the officers, and by their activities spread contagion over many miles, caused losses that ran into tens of thousands of dollars, and in addition swindled their victims.

It ought to be a lesson. In any matter of health or communication disease the only course is to accept and to invite the help of the officers, whether they be local, state, or national. They may not know everything, but they know enough to be useful.—Country Gentleman.

A Profitable Mystery

"How did you leave all the folks at home?"

"First rate," replied Senator Sorghum. "I told them I was going to see if I couldn't straighten out a few problems for the government between now and spring. That cheered them up a great deal."

"To what problems did you have reference?"

"Oh, nothing in particular. I never go into details with my constituents. If you get to explaining things, you are liable to make 'em sound so easy that the voters get to thinking they don't need you."—Washington Star.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned.—L'Homme Enchaîné (Paris).

A Tied Life

The man and wife whose frequent quarrels had become a neighborhood scandal were severely reprimanded by the priest.

"Why," said the priest, "the cat and dog that you have agree better than that."

"May be," said Patrick, "but just tie them together and see what happens."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is recommended by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physiological Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

England in War Times

Took a Year for Britain to Thoroughly Organize for War

Ernest C. Digby, one of the ablest men on Lord Northcliffe's staff of experts connected with the Times newspaper, is visiting America, and has given his impressions of the evolution of the war spirit in England.

"The great difficulty in England," he says, "was the lack of knowledge on the part of the working people and the masses as to the real reason why England participated in the war. The reason England today is fighting Germany is that, as said by Napoleon over a hundred years ago, 'the possession of the port of Antwerp by a great continental power is a pistol pointed at the heart of England.'"

"If England had withdrawn her support from Belgium she would never again have been able to hold her head up as an honorable nation in Europe. England today is fighting for the same reason that she was in the days of Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. She is fighting a war in aid of the oppressed."

"I think it may be taken for granted that even among the masses—certainly among the classes—the position of America is well understood. The English people as a whole, and certainly the French people, realize the immense service America has rendered the Allies in this war, and the friendliest feelings are evidenced by the two nations, too."

"When one realizes that the whole of Belgium has been devastated, one-fifth of France, and practically the whole of Poland, it can be easily seen why a field there is open to American manufacturers."

"It took Great Britain a year of warfare to thoroughly organize not only our supply of ammunition, but the handling of wounded and the making of supplies of all kinds that are needed by an army of the magnitude of England's."

"We had to not only make munitions for ourselves, but owing to the treachery of someone the great ammunition works near Petrograd were blown up last year."

"These were the only large ammunition works Russia had, and it left Russia short of ammunition for her own army and resulted in the placing of immense orders in America and also delayed the advance last year of the British army in Flanders."

"Today every building which it is possible to convert into an ammunition factory in England has been converted by Lloyd George, with the result that orders for the English army will not have to be placed in America for the present. Probably the Russians will continue to take a large amount of ammunition from Canada and the United States."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Contingencies

Now to a German people who would drive the Hohenzollerns from the throne, how warm would be the handclasp of the democratic people of the world!

But if the German people keep these homicidal maniacs on the throne, and worship them as gods, it will be necessary, of course, to look to the priming of our guns and keep our powder dry.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Train Boy Scouts in Forestry

Boy Scouts in Canada are to be given additional training in forestry. To meet Canadian conditions the Dominion Council of the Boy Scouts' Association has authorized a forestry badge in lieu of the woodman badge. The conditions under which this badge may be secured by the boys are very comprehensive and will do much to interest Canadian boys in the Canadian forests, and the wild life found therein. Before receiving this badge the Scout must pass a number of tests. For instance he must identify the principle native tree species in his own locality and explain their principle distinguishing characteristics. He must identify five kinds of shrubs; he must describe the principle uses of ten species of Canadian woods. He must explain the aim of forestry and compare it with agriculture and unregulated lumbering. Another important requirement is that the Scout must describe the general features of a lumbering or pulpwood operation; how the cutting is done in the woods; method of transportation to the mill and of manufacture there; he also has to describe how the forest lands are protected and administered in his own province.

What a Pity

Germany, having demonstrated one new way for crossing the Atlantic, is said to be ready to demonstrate another. This time it will be a giant airship, with fuel and other supplies for a seven-thousand-mile trip, that will attempt the crossing. What a pity that the acknowledged genius and daring of a great nation could not be devoted exclusively to the pursuits of peace.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Out of the Mouths of Babies

"What is the meaning of 'false doctrine,' Willie?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"It's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to a sick man," replied Willie.

PAINS QUIT! BACK-SORENESS GOES! TORTUROUS LUMBO CURED BY "NERVILINE"

This Wonderful Curative Liniment Has Almost Magical Powers

You can compare a congestive pain to a little fire. When congestion smoulders, pain comes and goes. Congestion grows into inflammation, tense, grows excruciating, and stays, too. There is an absolute antidote of pain—it is Nerviline.

New to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing remedy ever discovered. Not oily or ill-smelling, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but

permanent in its control of pain. Not an ache or a pain anywhere that it cannot reach. No soreness or strain that it has not the power to relieve.

Nerviline is the only remedy in the world sold under guarantee—if it does not relieve you, you get your money back. Proof enough that Nerviline is a remedy that will fulfill absolutely every requirement of a pain-reliever, both for internal and external use.

Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or The Cattarhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

India is Helping

Men and Money Continue to Be Forthcoming to Assist Britain in Struggle

An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"Interest in the war grows keener with each success of the allies, and strenuous efforts to assist towards final victory continue unabated."

The people of Bengal organized a stationary field hospital for service in Mesopotamia. This hospital, with the exception of the officer commanding, was staffed entirely by Bengali medical graduates and the personnel was entirely Bengali. Further scope for the national and patriotic aspirations of the Bengalis has been afforded by the raising of a double company of these men to be trained on the frontier, and when fit for service, sent to the front for active operations. Besides the Bengalis, three double companies of Indian Christians recruited from the Punjab have recently been raised and are doing well.

No less than six Indian officers and soldiers have now earned the Victoria Cross and 27 have gained the military cross.

Relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan continue to be of the friendliest character, and the latter is scrupulously maintaining an attitude of neutrality which he promised at the beginning of the war.

The northwest frontier, partly owing to the Ameer's friendly attitude, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on recalcitrant sections, and partly to the exposure of German attempts to introduce the religious element into the war, is enjoying unprecedented peace. The Afghans, the strongest and most important tribe, have remained staunch throughout to their engagements, thereby setting an example of loyalty to their neighbors. The only troublesome factors are the Mah Suda, a tribe of hereditary robbers and raiders. Otherwise the restless borderland is quieter than it has been for many years.

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the Islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the tapioca potato, the root of the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where small circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

The partners who had never been well matched were having their dissolution of partnership quarrel.

"You've been playing the baby act," said one, "ever since we went into business together!"

"You bet I have," said the other promptly. "I've been putting up my head against your cheek."

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with—"Halloa, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily, "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and I'm thinking o' the present."



You may

freely indulge where Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales. The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually \$10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain—nearly all allied to mineral industries—the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents—expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire."

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Homeland she may become as great a mercantile power as is Norway."

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct—the best instinct—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of \$250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermilion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermilion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a car line on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Marget, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of \$250,000.

"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence development on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the man who was looking for a home. "The only trouble is there's too much of it between here and the city."

She: You promised to buy me a seal skin jacket.

He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defenses that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds."

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden."

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the fast torpedo destroyers, which have on occasion hailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are gnawed away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock."

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily."

"Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding cover ways that have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which is, if possible, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In deu Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles, little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances, and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Petulant Royal Decree

It is in the small things that the spirit of a nation reveals itself. Here is Germany removing by a petulant royal decree all the English and French words from its language.

French words have long been in use in their business houses, and providing its citizens with home-manufactured substitutes with which the tongue will grapple with characteristic thoroughness. We, on the other hand, are giving cordial welcome to the verbal alien "strafe," which looks like becoming a naturalized British word before hostilities have come to an end.—London Chronicle.

The Prayer of Britons.

Britons throughout the world kneel in spirit before the dawn of the third year of war as Cromwell and his Ironsides knelt in prayer before the battle of Naseby.

The soul of Cromwell and his Ironsides is marching on in the battles that will drive despotism of divine right out of Europe, as the battles of Naseby and the Boyne drove the despotism of divine right out of Britain.—Toronto Telegram.

Kaiser Thinks History Will Acquit Him

In Conversation German Emperor Disclaims Responsibility for War

The Berne correspondent of the Daily News sends the following: "I have just had a conversation with an eminent neutral, who visited Berlin on business of an official character last month. During the visit he and other members of the deputation were entertained at tea by the Empress and the Emperor. 'The Emperor talked freely with those at the table, including the visitor. The conversation eventually turned to the war, and the Kaiser said: 'I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not that man. I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose that history will hold me faultless.'"

"In a sense, every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that and yet claim that I acted throughout in good faith and strove hard for peace, even though war was inevitable. 'Why do neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, the French craving for revenge, and English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame.'"

"Earlier in the talk the Emperor said: 'I suppose the British theory that I am responsible for the war has got a hold on your own people.' 'It is curious how this theory seems to fascinate my enemies; yet the people who accuse me of having caused the war are the very people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace.'"

The Army Behind The Army

Remarkable Work Along The British Front in France

Under the title "The Army Behind the Army," Lord Northcliffe contributes a lengthy article to The Times describing the wonders of the organization behind the British front in France, which he favorably contrasts with conditions earlier in the war. The British, he says, enter the third year of the war under "miraculously changed conditions from the point of view of efficiency and economy." The number of skilled workers behind the lines, he points out, exceeds the number of the total expeditionary force.

"We have a whole South African campaign and a complete Crimea every month," he writes.

"The army behind the army has already improved on the spot much of the machinery in which we had thought to have attained perfection. Among Germany's many blunders was her forgetfulness of the British power of quick improvisation and organization in unexpected circumstances."

"Making allowance for war times, our lines of communication organization, superimposed as it is upon the overworked French railways and roads, and in a country where there is no native labor to be had, is in August, 1916, as near perfection as it ever can be. As difficult as economy and war are to mate, I have on the occasion of this visit, and in contrast to the days of 1914, seen nothing wasted."

"Today, almost before the reek and fumes of the battle is over, almost before our own and the enemy dead are all buried, the salvage corps appears to collect and pile up everything—rifle and machine-gun belts, exploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets, and even old rags, which go to the base and are sold at \$250 a ton."

"It is old bottles which, with old newspapers, letters, meat tins and broken axes, are features of battlefields that do not appear to be worthy of salvage."

"At one place I saw over 1,000 French and Belgian girls cleansing and repairing clothing that had come back from the front. Elsewhere I saw men using the most modern Northampton machinery for soleing and healing any pair of old boots that would stand the labor; and such footgear as was useless was not wasted, for by an ingenious contrivance invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of such boots were being converted into bootcases by thousands."

"The authorities at home seem to hide our German prisoners. In France they work, and in public, and are content with their lot, as I know by personal inquiry of many of them. If it be true that there be congestion in the docks at home, caused by lack of labor, the sooner the German prisoners are put to work and help to shorten the war the better."

The only criticism Lord Northcliffe has to make is in the clerical departments, which might, he thinks, be modernized. He also says he has heard that in some of these there are still men of military age working behind the lines.

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

Eminently Worth Beholding

"Is there a single thing in this doleful town worth seeing?" we hypocritically demanded, for our noon-time meal had disagreed with us and made us disagreeable.

"You darn betch!" triumphantly replied the landlord of the Petunia Tavern. "A handsome girl who ain't married and yet don't want to be a moving picture actress will be going by here pretty soon."

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin Sam Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount than would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are being treated by "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almoth Wright. This saline irrigation consists of a solution of warm water with from five to ten per cent. of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool—are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptics."

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almoth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almoth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal. "As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

At Their Old Game

The crop-killers this season are not up to their job. Working early and late on the destruction of the wheat crop, they have managed so far to reduce it to an estimated total only a little below 700,000,000 bushels. This figure looks small only in comparison with the record yields of the past two years. It is quite normal in any prior comparison. They are a lot of incompetents.—New York World.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held together that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.) He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empire or left it as it was, whether if we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were sprung from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

Half a Million Starving Peasantry That highland state, brave but unhappy Montenegro, has reached the stage of the greatest misery. Garri-soned by Austria, which has commandeered its cereals and fruits, the peasants—a poor class, because of the sterility of much of the soil—are starving by the tens of thousands.

The Austro-Hungarian Government cannot, or will not, feed the people of the country they have occupied, and it is estimated that half a million of peasantry are on the verge of starvation. Austria has consented to let the people be fed by a neutral body, but neutral benevolence insists there must be guarantee that the food sent to Montenegro for the sustenance of its people shall not be diverted to other purposes.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Nogness: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard. "What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boisselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant. "I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; \$250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of \$250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it?"

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear; begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money."

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914."

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every mortal way; except in the spirit of his men. But the boot's on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition."

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

British Columbia's Mineral Wealth.

The annual report of the British Columbia bureau of mines for last year has been issued. The total value of mineral products was \$29,447,508, which has been surpassed but twice in the history of that province. Of this total, copper led with nearly \$10,000,000 in value; coal and gold each accounted for between five and six millions. Silver made a poor showing with \$1,500,000, while zinc did about the same. The preponderant influence of copper is shown in the foregoing abstract. The red metal gave almost as high a return as all the others together. The coast districts, Britannia, Amoy and other producers accounted for 60 per cent. of the total, the Boundary giving 30 per cent. The coast areas gave 38 pounds of copper per short ton, while the Boundary averaged 14 pounds and Rossland's copper gold ore 13 1-2 pounds. Equal to 1.9 per cent. 0.7 per cent. and 0.67 per cent., respectively.

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Vulcan, Tuesday, Oct. 10th
Afternoon and Evening at Jones Drug Stores
CARMANGAY, Wed., Oct. 11th, Hotel Parlors
TABER, Thurs., Oct. 12th, Alberta Drug Store
RETLAW, Friday, Oct. 13th, Hotel Parlors

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872



Always Worth Par

The one security which never falls in value but is always worth "par" is a Deposit Receipt issued by a good bank, viz: The Bank of Hamilton.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER
Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$3,475,000

While They Last

OWING to an exceptionally cheap buy of good bond paper we are able to make a special offer on Letterheads at less than pre-war prices.

\$4.50 PER 1000

Get your supply while we have the paper. This offer won't last long.

Phone 36

VULCAN JOB PRESS

You Tackle The Problem

Of heating your house before it is too late and winter overtakes you. Throw out the dirty, dusty heaters which are such an annoyance and put in an up-to-date

FURNACE

It will save you time, money, worry and coal. Come in and see me about it. Estimates gladly supplied.

W. E. BUTCHART

Vulcan, TINSMITH Alberta

BIG SURPLUS OF GRAINS REMAIN FROM LAST YEAR

Results of Inquiry Made Show That Farmers Hold Large Quantities from 1915

The result of an inquiry made by the Dominion census and statistics office by means of schedules addressed to its correspondents on crops, and the postmasters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show that the following surpluses of wheat, barley and oats remaining in farmers' hands on August 31st, 1916, out of the crops of 1915:-

Wheat, 11,997,500 bushels; barley, 1,779,430; oats, 39,584,300.

Adding these quantities to the totals in elevators on September 1st, the following quantities represent the total estimated carry-over from the crops of 1915 into the crop year of 1916-17 beginning September 1st:-

Wheat 27,033,000 bushels; barley 2,999,500; oats 50, 604,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgiving Day
OCTOBER 9th

Fare and One Third from all Stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On Sale October 6th to 9th
Final Return Limit Oct. 11th.

Rail and Sleeping Car Tickets and full information from any C. P. R. Agents, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

Would the party who took a wagon seat from the Linham Lumber Co.'s yard as he is known, and thus avoid any further trouble, return same?

WANTED—Job by woman cook on threshing outfit. 8 years' experience. At liberty on a pay or two's notice. Now cooking for Elmer Angus, 9 miles west and 4 miles north of Vulcan on Dudley farm. Husband wants work too.

WANTED — By experienced man, position as cook on a threshing outfit. W. R. Walling, Vulcan.

WANTED—Woman to do general housework, cooking and washing for family of three. No children. Wages 20.00 per month. C. Chase, Vulcan. Phone 1312.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

We Ship HOGS on Wed., Oct. 11th THE VULCAN CO-OPERATIVE CO.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	1.48
" No. 2.....	1.45
" No. 3.....	1.40
Rejected No. 1.....	1.38
" No. 2.....	1.35
" No. 3.....	1.30
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	.42
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	.41
" No. 1 Feed.....	.37
" No. 2 Feed.....	.35
Barley, No. 3.....	.71
" No. 4.....	.67
Feed.....	.60
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	1.95
" No. 2 C.W.....	1.92
" No. 3 C.W.....	1.63
Rye.....	.90
Eggs.....	.30
Butter.....	.30
Hogs.....	.09 1/4
Dressed Hogs.....	.14

NOTICE

Beginning this date there will be given a Discount of **2 1-2** per cent. for cash paid over the counter, except on sugar purchased in 100 lb. lots. Remember **2 1-2** per cent. discount on everything else.

We anticipate a larger and a growing business, and we are arranging to give especially close prices from now on.

The reason for the above changes is that we have completed the first period of the year and find we have done much better than we had expected.

NEW GOODS FOR MEN

Look over our line of new Sweaters, Underwear and Work Shirts. We show unexcelled values in these goods, as also in Fine Top Shirts, Fine Neckwear, Fine Cashmere and Wool Sox, New Boots and Shoes for Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Best values and best fit.

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

The Farmers' Store

FOR SALE

25 h. p. portable gas engine in first class shape, just the thing to run a small separator and grinder.

Price **\$600**

See me at once

Roy Walker

This is the
Season
of
Electric Storms

Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the **DODDS & STRUTHERS** Lightning rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

C. E. Henry
and
Roy Walker

Agents Vulcan

Grand Showing of Men's and Boys' Ready-to-Wear

CLOTHING

of which we have a large and complete assortment

Men's Tweed Suits at 13.00, 15.00, 20.00
Men's Navy Serge at 22.50 and 25.00
Men's Grey Worsted at 17.00
Men's Overcoats, roll collar, in brown, navy, grey, value at 22.50
Tweed and Striped Pants at 2.75 to 5.00
Corduroy Pants, value at 4.25 to 4.75
Moleskin Pants in brown at 4.25

BOYS' SUITS

Colors brown, grey and tweed, values at 5.00 to 9.00

Sample Sweaters

A large assortment of Sample Sweaters in a variety of color to be sold at 2.00, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.50

Remember Our Special
CASH DISCOUNTS

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"